

**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAYPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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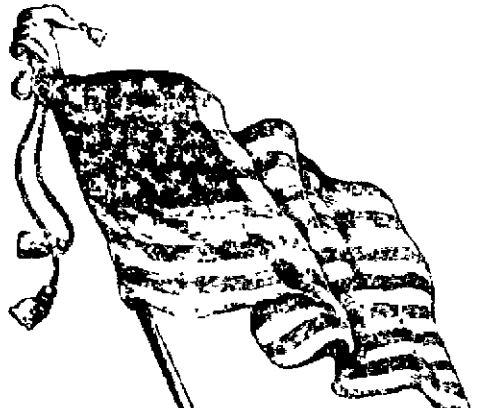




City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 13, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the free but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, on 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, for the purpose of nominating a central ticket for the coming year.

Each assembly district under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 15th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly informed and choose delegates who fairly reflect the will of the people.

HORACE RUTLEDGE, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, Madison, August 12, 1861.

Second Assembly District Convention.

The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock County, to-wit: the towns of Fulton, Ellettsburg, and Mount Pleasant, are requested to send their names of delegates, to meet in convention at the house of Joseph H. Miller, in Madison, on the 15th day of September, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending two delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capitol, in Madison, on the 25th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee, Dated September 12th, 1861.

The Skirmish at Washington.

The skirmish which took place yesterday, near the Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, between a force under Col. Smith of the New York Highlanders and a large number of the enemy, appears to have been successful to our arms. Col. Smith had 1,760 men, detached from several regiments of Gen. King's brigade, among whom were companies from the fifth and sixth regiments of this State. They made a reconnaissance in force to Lewinsville, six or seven miles from the Chain Bridge, and on their return were fired upon by a rebel battery, which was promptly silenced, and at length by a force of cavalry and infantry, who were dispersed.

Our loss was two killed and three wounded. Gen. McClellan was well satisfied with the behavior of the men under fire, and in connection with his commendation of their bravery and coolness, confidently predicts that we "shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

The telegraph reports firing near the Chain Bridge, this morning, which is probably the continuation of yesterday's skirmishing. If there had been any great battle to-day, we should have had reports of it.

The Letter of the Emperor of Russia.

The friendly letter of the Emperor of Russia to our government, unequivocally sympathizing with the supporters of the Union, is in plain contrast with the acts of England and France. The Emperor is our friend, there can be no doubt of that, and if it should become necessary to resist the obnoxious meddling of other powers in our quarrel, we are quite sure that our "natural ally" would not hesitate to give this country material aid. While the sentiments of the Emperor's communication are of the most friendly nature, we think he or his advisers misjudge when they counsel a "settlement" on the basis of any compromise. The confederates mean nothing less than the destruction of the Union, and the only question with us is, will we permit this to be done? In such a case as this there can be no settlement, no more than there could be no settlement with the Emperor of Russia, if they should demand that he should cease to exercise his authority over them. There is here no alternative but absolute submission to the demands of Jeff. Davis.

When we do that we are conquered, and when that occurs we hope there will be nothing left of which a nation can be formed.

The Proceedings of the Union Convention.

The proceedings of the Union convention held at Madison on the 10th inst., as reported in the Madison Journal, are quite lengthy. We make room for the following extracts:

Mr. J. C. Gregory called the convention to order at 9 o'clock, and read the call of the convention. Mr. G. said that he had but one excuse for this call. In traveling through the State he became convinced there should be some movement as this. The reason that the call was not circulated more outside the city of Madison was that there was not time for a more general circulation. In answer to some inquiries, made by the press, that this was a Democratic movement, he would say that he did not know of a man in the county who was seeking a place on the State ticket.

On motion, John P. McGregor, Esq., of Milwaukee, was called to the chair.

He made a speech in which he alluded to the recent order of the president to deliver up a fugitive slave in Kansas to his owner. In this state it had been resolved to resist the fugitive act. He, the speaker, did not like to bring up these things.

Mr. Booth with spirit—then for heaven's sake keep them out of the way. [Sensation.]

Vote—Dry up!

Mr. McGregor—I am very happy to see Mr. Booth.

Mr. Booth—I don't know why I should dry up more than anybody else.

Mr. McGregor continued a little longer on the point without paying further attention to Booth.

Mr. M. H. Orton said that in order to test the sensus of the meeting, he would move—

Mr. McGregor—Let me interrupt the gentleman. Perhaps it would be well to have a secretary before we go further.

Mr. Orton—Oh, it's no matter about a secretary. There are reporters enough here to report all that is done and much more. [Laughter.]

Mr. S. D. Carpenter nominated P. H. M. Groesbeck, of Mauston, for secretary, which was agreed to.

Mr. Orton introduced a spread eagle resolution about "looking with a single eye, and an undivided soul at the vast and paramount interests of our common country."

Mr. S. D. Carpenter moved a committee of five to prepare an address to the people and report resolutions, and that Mr. Orton's resolution be referred to it.

Mr. C. wished to say a word. It was known that he published a democratic paper here. He signed this call, and there was some disagreement between him and his partner, who did not sign it.

The speaker then went on at some length declaring that the right kind of a ticket would be adopted and that the Union ticket would be the only one to support.

He concluded by saying that if this Union movement started off with a fair prospect of doing good, he would cease to care what became of any party. He had no need to get on the ticket, he wanted the Union move to succeed; he had been "perfectly disgusted with the whole machinery of political gambols for the last eight or ten years." He renewed his motion, in the form of a resolution.

Mr. Orton wanted his resolution acted on. He thought this was not the time for gentlemen to show off their eloquence. Let us first decide—

Here the chairman said Mr. Carpenter, who had not sat down, had the floor.

Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the electors of the State, and call a Union State Convention, to be held in the city of Madison, to nominate state officers to be supported at the next election, and that they report to this meeting at 7 o'clock this evening.

[Here proceedings were suspended, while the Fox Lake Band which accompanied the Fox Lake Guards to Camp Randall, came in and played "Hail Columbia."]

Mr. Elmore insisted that Mr. Orton's resolution was first in order.

After some discussion, James Kneeland moved to postpone the consideration of Mr. Orton's resolution temporarily, until a committee was appointed on resolution.

Mr. Orton protested that this meeting was a primary meeting. There were not perhaps three towns in the State represented here. It is the business of a state convention to adopt resolutions and an address.

The chair then read a letter in favor of a union of parties from John H. Routledge, of Platteville, Grant County.

Mr. Elmore urged the adoption of Mr. Orton's resolution. He was not willing that a committee of politicians should take that resolution and smother it. If this meeting is sincere, it will adopt the resolution. He didn't care a continental d—n, if you please, for any party. It did not require a quarter of a minute's thought to decide on it.

Mr. Gregory did not believe there was a gentleman present but colored the resolution. It was merely a matter of punctilio.

While Mr. G. was speaking, Jim Kneeland, on the other side of the house, went up to Mr. Elmore, and somewhat sharply remonstrated with him for opposing his motion to postpone. A little altercation ensued which "the Sage" closed up by calling Kneeland in his peculiar energetic style, "a d—d, miserable, cowardly jackass!"

Mr. Booth attempted to speak. [Irrepressible confusion and stamping.]

The chair endeavored to restore order.

Mr. Booth again attempted to speak. Uproarious noise again.

Mr. S. D. Carpenter protested against hearing a man here who had defied the laws. [Applause.]

Mr. Gregory made some remark not heard by the reporter.

Mr. D. K. Tenney opposes Mr. Booth's speaking.

Mr. M. H. Orton said he was sorry to see any attempt to abridge the freedom of speech here. If Mr. Booth sympathizes with this movement, let him be heard.

Mr. D. K. Tenney moved that Mr. Booth be requested to withdraw.

Mr. Wm. Welch denounced the disorderly proceedings, and wanted Mr. Booth heard.

S. D. Carpenter called for the previous question on Tenney's motion to ask Booth to leave.

Mr. Booth who all this time, through a storm of hisses and stampings, had preserved the utmost composure of countenance, then said with serene self-possession and in a blundering way, that all he wished to suggest was that while the purpose of the resolution was all right, the language needed pruning, and to make it more plain.

Mr. Welch thought the resolution represented this great country as more in unity than it was in fact. He believed the Republican Union was so strong since the day of Washington as to-day.

Mr. John Catlin called the exhibition of feeling here, a called on all to remember the great day for the promotion of which this was a rehearsal.

Dr. Nichols of a patriotic and patriotic and called on all to devote themselves to the great object before them. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had not been to a political meeting for the last eight or ten years.

Mr. Wm. Davis made a similar speech, and also wished "to let by-gones be by-gones."

A CLEVER IDEA FOR A CONTRABAND.—One of the Pike county boys, over at Louisiana, found an old dakey in the woods who had heard that cotton property was to be confiscated, and therefore commenced by executing the order on himself. He surrendered to the invader, and gave a history of himself, concluding by saying, "Gorry, me, I'll back your water, but as you want me, if you'll only confiscate de ole 'oman." We didn't hear whether Pike county acted on the suggestion or not.—Illness 8th Journal.

ACTIVITY OF THE BIRDS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.—So De Kay writes to the Louisville Courier from Massachusetts, on the 28th ult: "The birds are still arriving, and the whistling ones are rubbing through the pine forest, freighted with human beings, and these are breeding in the sun light make a picture novel in the extreme. The preparations for a forward movement are rapid in progress, but the exact destination of our army is still a mystery, and will remain so until we have marched from the place."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Mr. J. C. Hopkins thought the resolution too florid in style, and that such a specimen of school-boy rhetoric, such claptrap, such exaggeration in expression, if adopted, would make the convention ridiculous. He wanted a resolution expressive of the sentiments of the convention in plain, sensible language.

Mr. Orton proposed to refer his resolution to Mr. Hopkins, who was a good theoretician, as every body knew who had read his edition of "the code" and whose style was universally admired, etc., etc. (This was evidently intended to be sarcastic.)

The resolution was then amended by striking out all after the word "Resolved" down to "it becomes the duty" &c., when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Carpenter renewed his resolution for a committee to prepare an address, &c., so amended as to provide for a committee of nine, which was adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Carpenter, Catlin, H. W. Tenney, Gregory, Cravath, Barnes, J. C. Hopkins, Nicholas, and J. H. Palmer. (Democrats in italics.)

A motion was made to adjourn to seven o'clock.

Mr. Carpenter suggested that the committee on resolutions meet at the Patriot office.

Objection was raised and it was settled to meet somewhere in the Capitol.

The motion to adjourn prevailed.

7 o'clock p. m.

Mr. S. D. Carpenter, from the committee to prepare an address, made a report.

Mr. John V. Smith offered a series of resolutions in favor of a vigorous prosecution of this war, and approving of Fremont's proclamation.

S. D. Carpenter opposed the resolutions. He was in favor of endorsing every necessary measure of the administration, but did not want to lug in too many things.

Mr. Booth arose to speak. [Stamping and other noisy demonstrations.]

Mr. Carpenter—I rise to a point of order. I object to any man's speaking here who is not a loyal man. I object to this man, who has defied the laws.

[Sensation, and a cry of "sit down, Pump!"]

Mr. Booth began to speak.

Hisses from all parts of the house.

Mr. Booth—Gentlemen—I shall be heard here. You cannot put me down.

Mr. B. then read one of his editorials from the Daily Life in favor of the Union, after which he offered a substitute for the first resolution of Mr. Smith's series, in favor of uniting without regard to parties, and supported it in a brief speech.

Mr. Flanders opposed any conference with political parties. We don't want any advice from political parties.

Pump Carpenter—"Sound!"

Mr. Flanders continued, briefly denouncing political parties, and going strongly against having any parties hereafter.

Mr. Elmore, in thought, Mr. Smith offered those resolutions as a joke. He did not expect us to adopt them.

Mr. Smith was surprised to hear men talking about getting along with only one party, and at the same time ignoring two existing parties.

Mr. Booth—We propose to organize a party to the government and the people. [Sensation.]

Mr. Gregory believed Mr. Smith was in earnest, and had a purpose in his resolutions, and that purpose was to defeat this movement. He continued in advocacy of a Union, anti political party, and charged Mr. Smith with having individual objects to attain.

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Mr. Booth (amid some hisses) suggested that if we nominated the day before the Republicans they would be the tail to our kite. If only nine days was allowed to call a state convention, we might as well nominate here to-night.

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The address of the committee, as amended, was then adopted by a vote of five yeas, and no nays.

Mr. Barnes moved to take up and adopt all but the last of the series of resolutions offered by Mr. Smith.

Mr. S. D. Carpenter wished to amend so as to endorse "all the necessary acts of the administration in putting down this rebellion." He did not think it fair to attempt to catch Democrats in a trap here.

Mr. Barnes had no objection.

Mr. Barnes moved to adjourn.

Mr. Barnes asked him to withdraw the motion, which he did.

Mr. Braley objected to the resolution.

Mr. Gregory objected. He did not think it right to attempt to commit men to specific acts of the administration. He would acquiesce in the course of the administration, and would not criticize its acts. He hoped these resolutions would not be passed.

Mr. Reynolds thought that if this convention would not endorse the administration in its war policy, the people would hesitate about having anything to do with this movement.

Mr. M. H. Orton considered it enough to declare ourselves loyal and patriotic men. That implied that we endorsed the administration.

Mr. Carpenter still objected.

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Mr. J. C. Hopkins suggested that no measures had been taken to publish the proceedings.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

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BOLD WORDS FROM A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—The Cleveland Plaindealer, a democratic paper, whose patriotism is not of the sham kind, says in its issue of the 3rd inst: "We demand, as one of the people, that there be no more sickly hesitation or dallying. When the salvation of our country demands it, we will bear patiently with a strong government. For the salvation of our country, we can pardon even a temporary trespass on our rights. We hope Gen. R. A. S. will see the card Fremont has played and follow suit in Kansas. Let the sword scruple not at any means necessary for our success in putting down treason. There is little danger of any permanency in the abridgment of freedom, so judicious are we of our rights, and so strongly anti despotic are all our feelings. For the good of all, we are willing to see all the power used that can be available for the complete subjugation of this brutal, un-called-for and unnatural rebellion."

Yesterday the longest train of cars ever seen in this city, and probably the longest ever seen in the world, passed over the Central Railroad from the east. It was one mile and a quarter, and thirty rods in length, and was drawn by five locomotives. Of course but few of the cars were loaded.—They were bound for Buffalo, to be there loaded with western produce.— Rochester (N. Y.) Union.

During the last month private Morer received, at the Ambler barracks, in Christ Church England, forty-nine strokes of the cat.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.

Orders have been received to move Marshall Kane to Fort Lafayette.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 11.

The appointment of Gen. Reynolds to the chief command at Hatteras Inlet, gives entire satisfaction at Old Point.

Vigorous measures are being taken for fitting out an expedition from Old Point to southern ports under Gen. Wool's command.

The army here is attaining a good degree of discipline, and the troops are impatient to meet the enemy.

New York, Sept. 11.

Three race horses, four buggies, &c., were seized in Philadelphia yesterday owned by rebels.

John W. Anderson, the traitor from Providence, was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Post's dispatch says that Howard, nominee for governor of Maryland, is official reporter of the supreme court, and is a rank secessionist. It is expected that the Maryland legislature will pass an ordinance of secession next week.

Gen. Butler is said to be making arrangements for another expedition.

For cavalry regiments are offered from Iowa, each member volunteering to find his own horses and equipments.

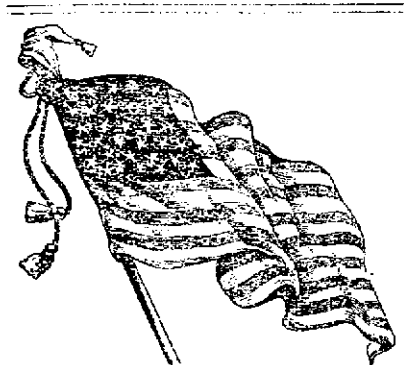
Oswego, Sept. 11.

Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his wife, passed through Oswego last night, on his way down the lake to the Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence.

New York, Sept. 11.

Capt. Newman of the brig Ocean Bird, at Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 2d., says that the pirate Sumter captured four merchant ships fully laden, previous to the 8th ult., which had quitted Trinidad for northern shores.





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 11th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

JOSEPH R. BURLE, Chairman State Republican Central Com. Madison, August 12, 1861.

Second Assembly District Convention.

The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock county, (to wit: the towns of Fulton, Harney, Milton and Lima) are requested to send their usual number of delegates, to meet in convention at the house of Joseph Burle, in Milton, on the 25th day of September inst., at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending two delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capital, in Madison, on the 25th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee. Dated September 12th, 1861.

The Skirmish at Washington.

The skirmish which took place yesterday, near the Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, between a force under Col. Smith of the New York Highlanders and a large number of the enemy, appears to have been successful to our arms. Col. Smith had 1,760 men, detached from several regiments of Gen. King's brigade, among whom were companies from the fifth and sixth regiments of this state. They made a reconnaissance in force to Lewinsville, six or seven miles from the Chain Bridge, and on their return were fired upon by a rebel battery, which was promptly silenced, and attacked by a force of cavalry and infantry, who were dispersed.

Our loss was two killed and three wounded. Gen. McClellan was well satisfied with the bravery and coolness, confidently predicts that we "shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

The telegraph reports firing near the Chain Bridge, this morning, which is probably the continuation of yesterday's skirmishing. If there had been any great battle to-day, we should have had reports of it.

The Letter of the Emperor of Russia.

The friendly letter of the Emperor of Russia to our government, unequivocally sympathizing with the supporters of the Union, is in plain contrast with the acts of England and France. The Emperor is our friend, there can be no doubt of that, and if it should become necessary to resist the officious meddling of other powers in our quarrel, we are quite sure that our "natural ally" would not hesitate to give this country material aid. While the sentiments of the Emperor's communication are of the most friendly nature, we think he or his advisers misjudge when they counsel a "settlement" on the basis of any compromise. The confederates mean nothing less than the destruction of the Union, and the only question with us is, will we permit this to be done? In such a case as this there can be no settlement, no more than there could be between the Emperor of Russia and his nobles, if they should demand that he should cease to exercise his authority over them. There is here no alternative but absolute submission to the demands of Jeff. Davis. When we do that we are conquered, and when that occurs we hope there will be nothing left of which a nation can be formed.

The True Sentiment.—The Providence Journal says:

There is no danger that, in adopting all the measures necessary for the public safety, the government will go beyond the popular wish. The Constitution and the Union are assailed, and the exact destination of the nation is threatened, and the means to preserve them and to break down the rebellion are to be limited only by the power of the Government. If it should fail to put forth any and every effort in such a crisis, the men to whom it has been intrusted would prove faithless to their high commission, and fall short of the just expectations of the people.

A CURE FOR A CONTRABAND.—One colored boy, over 10 years of age, who had been an old slave in the woods who had heard that secession property was to be confiscated, and therefore commenced by executing the order on himself. He surrendered to the invader, and gave a history of his life, concluding by saying: "Gorry, massa! I'll break your boots, brush your clothes, bring your water—do anything you want me, if you'll only confiscate de ole 'oman." We didn't hear whether Pike county acted on the suggestion or not.—*Illinois State Journal.*

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.—Se De Kay writes to the Louisville Courier from Manassas, on the 25th ult: "Troops are still arriving, and the whistling engines are rushing through the pine forests, freighted with human beings, and their arms bristling in the sun light make a picture novel in the extreme. The preparations for a forward movement are rapid, by progressing, but the exact destination of our army is still a mystery, and will remain so until we have marched from the place."

The No-Party Convention.

The proceedings of the Union convention held at Madison on the 10th inst., as reported in the Madison Journal, are quite lengthy. We make room for the following extracts:

Mr. J. C. Gregory called the convention to order at 3 o'clock, and read the call of the convention. Mr. G. said that he had but one excuse for this call. In traveling through the state he became convinced there should be some such movement as this. The reason that the call was not circulated more outside the city of Madison was that there was not time for a more general circulation. In answer to some insinuations, made by the press, that this was a Democratic movement, he would say that he did not know of a man in the county who was seeking a place on the staff ticket. On motion, Mr. P. McGregory, Esq., of Milwaukee, was called to the chair.

He made a speech in which he alluded to the recent order of the president to deliver up a fugitive slave in Kansas to his owner. In this state it had been resolved to resist the fugitive act. He, the speaker, did not like to bring up these things. Mr. Booth with spirit—then for heaven's sake keep them out of the way. [Sensation.]

Police—Dry up! Mr. McGregory—I am very happy to see Mr. Booth.

Mr. Booth—I don't know why I should dry up more than anybody else. Mr. McGregory continued a little longer on the point without paying further attention to Mr. Booth.

Mr. M. H. Orton said that in order to test the sense of the meeting, he would move—

Mr. McGregory—Let me interrupt the gentleman. Perhaps it would be well to have a secretary before we go further.

Mr. Orton—Oh, it's no matter about a secretary. There are reporters enough here to report all that is done and much more. [Laughter.]

Mr. S. D. Carpenter nominated P. H. M. Grosbeck, of Mauston, for secretary, which was agreed to.

Mr. Orton introduced a spread eagle resolution about "looking with a single eye and an undivided soul at the vast and paramount interests of our common country."

Mr. S. D. Carpenter moved a committee of five to prepare an address to the people and to resolutions, and that Mr. Orton's resolution be referred to it.

Mr. C. wished to say a word. It was known that he published a democratic paper here. He signed this call, and there was some disagreement between him and his partner, who did not sign it.

The speaker then went on at some length declaring that if the right kind of a ticket was adopted and the right sort of a platform he would support the Union ticket. He concluded by saying that if this Union movement started off with a fair prospect of success, he would cease to care what became of any party. He had no pet to get on the ticket, he wanted the Union move to succeed; he had been "perfectly disgusted with the whole machinery of political gambols for the last eight or ten years." He renewed his motion, in the form of a resolution.

Mr. Orton wanted his resolution acted on. He thought this was not the time for gentlemen to show off their eloquence. Let us first decide—

Here the chairman said Mr. Carpenter, who had not sat down, had the floor.

Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the electors of the state, and call a Union State Convention, to be held in the city of Madison, to nominate state officers to be supported at the next election, and that they report to this meeting at 7 o'clock this evening.

[Here proceedings were suspended, while the Fox Lake Band which accompanied the Fox Lake Guards to Camp Randall, came in and played "Hail Columbia."]

Mr. Elmore insisted that Mr. Orton's resolution was first in order.

After some discussion, James Kneeland moved to postpone the consideration of Mr. Orton's resolution temporarily, until a committee was appointed on resolutions.

Mr. Orton protested that this meeting was a primary meeting. There were not perhaps three towns in the state represented here. It is the business of a state convention to adopt resolutions and an address.

The chair then read a letter in favor of a union of parties from John H. Rounseur, of Platteville, Green county.

Mr. Elmore urged the adoption of Mr. Orton's resolution. He was not willing that a committee of politicians should take that resolution and smother it. If this meeting is sincere, it will adopt the resolution. He didn't care a continental damn, if you please, for any party. It did not require a quarter of a minute's thought to decide on it.

Mr. Gregory did not believe there was a gentleman present but endorsed the resolution. It was merely a matter of punctuation.

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Mr. Booth again attempted to speak. Uproariousness again.

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FORT MONROE, Sept. 11. The appointment of Gen. Reynolds to the chief command at Hatteras Inlet, gives entire satisfaction at Old Point.

Vigorous measures are being taken for fitting out an expedition from Old Point to southern ports under Gen. Wool's command.

The army here is attaining a good degree of discipline, and the troops are impatient to meet the enemy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11. Three race horses, four buggies, &c., were seized in Philadelphia yesterday owned by rebels.

John W. Anderson, the traitor from Providence, was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Post's dispatch says that Howard, nominee for governor of Maryland, is official reporter of the supreme court, and is a rank secessionist. It is expected that the Maryland legislature will pass an ordinance of secession next week.

Gen. Butler is said to be making arrangements for another expedition.

A cavalry regiment is offered from Iowa, each member volunteering to find his own horses and equipments.

OSWEGO, Sept. 11. Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his wife, passed through Oswego last night, on his way down the lake to the Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11. Capt. Newman of the brig Ocean Bird, at Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 2d, says that the rebel ship, the Shenandoah, which had fully laden, previous to the 8th ult., which had quitted Trinidad for northern shores.

The above is from this evening's Express. It is doubtful, as advices from Trinidad published yesterday, reported that the pirate was at Trinidad on the 20th ult. No mention being made of such important captures. The commander's dispatch states that a rebel affirms, that the rebel force within a radius of twenty miles of Manassas is 17,000.

BOULDER, Sept. 11. Beauregard is reported to be concentrating his force between Fairfax Court House and Leesburg.

Capt. Dore of the Potomac has been arrested for visiting on the Virginia shore.

BERLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 11. Col. Jas. W. Wall of this city was arrested this P. M. by the United States Marshall and taken towards N. Y. The arrest of Col. Wall has produced an intense feeling of excitement among the people as he has been a leading man among them for many years.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 11. The gun boat Keokuk was launched at the Navy Yard to-day, and has been placed on the floating dry dock to be coppered.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11. Additional to Republican Convention.—A resolution was offered to unite with the People's Union Convention, and both unite on a nomination, but was laid on the table to take regular course of business.

Additional to People's Union Convention.—Resolutions of the strongest Union character were presented, calling all officers of peace, treason, until the rebels had laid down their arms.

Nominations were not yet made. It is thought that they will unite with the Republican Convention in the choice of candidates.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11. Another friendly secession act has been perpetrated on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

A bridge near Shelby was partly sawed in two.

When the train bound east reached it the locomotive and tender passed over, when the timbers gave way, and a passenger car was precipitated to the bottom.

Belm Hughes, a distinguished lawyer of St. Joseph, and president of the Pony Express Company, was killed, and several others badly wounded.

Martin Green escaped from Gen. Pope's troops, and crossed the North Missouri road at Canby, with 100 men, to join Davis, Hays and others, who have 1,100 men in neighborhood of Canby.

A company of Union men arrived at Rolla on Sunday from Gasconade county, bringing eight prisoners.

They report having two skirmishes, in which they killed eight or ten armed rebels, and wounded several more.

None of the Union men were hurt.

Another company, reaching Rolla from Steelville, brought in thirty-two muskets, found in the woods near that place.

An expedition, composed of two thousand men, has left Rolla for Bennett's Mills, where a Union company has been surrounded by secession cavalry.

It is thought that the rebels will be captured, and the Union men relieved.

There is no evidence against Mrs. Maddock, arrested yesterday.

The negro alone is thought guilty of poisoning the soldiers.

port shows an increase of ten thousand since Saturday, and may be true. Of these, twenty-seven hundred are at Belmont, Mo., under Jeff. Thompson. Polk's army is well armed and equipped in all respects, has seven siege guns, two heavy field guns, and seven field batteries. The army are fortifying Columbus strongly.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11. Mrs. Wellon and a color woman named Hannah Courtney, were arrested yesterday for selling poisoned pies to soldiers at Camp Benton.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11. With the view of promoting the health and comfort of the troops in and near St. Louis, Gen. Fremont has appointed as a sanitary committee five gentlemen, who shall serve voluntarily and be removable at pleasure.

The general object of this commission will be to carry out such sanitary regulations and reforms as the condition of the soldiers demand. It shall have authority under the direction of medical directors to select, fit up, and furnish suitable buildings for army and brigade hospitals, at such places and in such manner as circumstances require; attend to the selection of women as nurses, under the authority of Miss Dix, to cooperate with others in various hospitals, providing male nurses, consult with commanding and regimental officers with regard to the sanitary and general condition of the troops, and aid them in providing proper means for the preservation of health, and prevent sickness, by wholesome, well cooked food, and obtain from the community at large, such additional means of increasing the comfort and promoting the moral and social welfare of the men in camp and hospitals, as may be needed and cannot be furnished by the government.

The regulations of the committee are not intended to interfere with the medical staff or other officers of the army, but to cooperate with them and aid them in the discharge of their present arduous duties.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11. A delegation from a German republican convention held yesterday, was introduced, and their chairman submitted the resolutions adopted by that body. The resolutions speak of Germans holding separate conventions as the only means of obtaining the expression and sentiments of the German population; that without the aid of the German republicans the people of Germany would be the victims of a successful revolution; the disaster at Ball Run—who was it that kept together and protected in their retreat our flying army? Had they not heard the name of Blenker's Brigade? Who was it that passed a long night in suspense on the damp sand at Hatteras Point? Was it not Weber with his gallant forces? Look, too, at the muster rolls throughout the country, and you will find registered whole regiments and brigades of German citizens.—Are we not ever ready to sacrifice all we hold dear, our little property, our families, to save the lives of our adopted fathers and sons? [Loud applause.] The resolutions refer to the prejudice against Germans, and the warfare waged against them by the know nothings and says, let us be friends, not only in times of war and death, but also in peace. Let us share your honors, rights and privileges.

Thanking the gentlemen for the manner in which it had been presented and inviting them to seats on the floor, the ticket of the people's union convention was then read and received with mingled applause and hisses.

A motion was made to ratify the people's convention, with the exception of canal commissioners.

An amendment substituting the name of Andrew Wilman for treasurer, was lost, 83 to 14. He was put up to make peace with the German element.

The motion to endorse the ticket, as amended by the substitution of Bruce for Talmadge, was then carried, only five votes being given in the negative.

The convention then rose and cheered loudly for the ticket. An address and resolutions were then adopted. One of the resolutions says that national peace purchased by national dishonor is worse than war.

The following is the ticket agreed upon by the people's union convention, which is the same as adopted by the republican convention, except Talmadge, canal commissioner. For Attorney General, D. S. Dickinson; Secretary of State, Horatio Bullard; Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; Treasurer, Wm. B. Lewis; Canal Commissioner, long term, F. A. Alberger; short term, Frederick A. Talmadge; of N. Y.; State Prison Inspector, Abram M. Tappan; State Engineer and Surveyor, Wm. B. Taylor; Judge of Appeals, Wm. B. Wright.

Both conventions adjourned sine die.

PLEASANT HILL, Md., Sept. 11. Firing was heard on Sunday in the direction of Camp Kern. Our pickets discovered the rebel cavalry encamped about a mile from the river, and Capt. Tompkins of the Rhode Island battery, threw about 20 shells in the vicinity of the encampment.

Every preparation has been made to give the rebels a warm reception should they make the attempt to cross between Great Falls and Point of Rocks with the view of marching on Baltimore simultaneously with their threatened attack on Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. Tribune correspondence.—Adjutant Gen. Thomas has decided that under no circumstances whatever will soldiers be discharged from the army on the allegation that they were minors when they enlisted.

Mr. Merrill was unconditionally discharged from his arrest at Fort Lafayette. He is an agent of the Bank of England, and held abundant proof of his respectability and loyalty at the time he was denounced to the police. Mr. Merrill held a long interview this evening with the president. The disclosures and suggestions he made were of such importance that the secretary of state was sent for to receive them.

Of the sixty-two prisoners confined at Fort Mifflin every one but three has been found guilty of the treason for which he was arrested.

Capt. Dore of the Potomac is under arrest, on a charge of treasable conduct.

Col. Rankin, a member of the Canadian parliament, was here a few days since, and obtained power to raise a regiment of 1,000 lancers, and to arm and equip them like the 16th English lancers, with sabres, carbine, pistol, and a lance, the shaft of which is to be 16 feet long, and the blade four feet long. The regiment will be at Detroit. They will be in the field by December, and be commanded by experienced officers.

Herald's special.—The government received dispatches to-night from Gen. Rosecrans that he had routed Gen. Floyd's command, and the latter was driven to his earthworks. Gen. Rosecrans will give battle to Floyd again to-morrow. The following members of the Indiana 19th were slightly wounded in the affair at Lewinsville: John Hamilton and Ashbury Winslow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12. There were four hundred soldiers and sailors at the office of Jay, Cook & Co., and \$27,000 at the United States mint.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. A large party started out at 7 o'clock this morning from Chain Bridge, under Col. Stevens of the New York Highlanders. As four skirmishers advanced, the enemy's

pickets retreated beyond Lewinsville, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge. Our troops having accomplished their errand connected with the reconnaissance of the country, commenced to retrace their steps, when a large force of rebels, consisting of two regiments of infantry, Col. Stewart's regiment of Virginia cavalry and a battery of four pieces were seen approaching.

The rebel battery opened with shell, which was replied to from our battery. Several rounds were fired, when our troops ceased firing for twenty minutes to give the rebels an opportunity of meeting them on an open field. The rebels being in the woods, our forces on resuming the action began with a 32-pounder, a shell from which soon silenced the rebel battery. They were soon sent flying, a large number reeling from their saddles. There are forty-eight killed belonging to the 10th Indiana. Lieut. Hancock is reported to be killed. There are killed and four wounded of the 3d Vermont.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. Capt. Alkinson, of the bark Venus from Caracas, reports that the Venezuelan consul at Caracas had received advices from Caracas, Venezuela, of Aug. 22d, and that the privateer Sumter had gone ashore on the island of Trinidad, about the 20th, and was a total wreck. Doubtful.

FORECAST, MONDAY, Sept. 11. In view of the increasing importance of Fort Monroe as a basis of offensive operations against the confederates, there is to be a large increase in military and naval forces. There was heavy firing this morning on Sewall's Point, the confederates were trying the range of their guns. A deserter states that the confederate force there numbers about 20,000 men. Quartermaster Talmadge is making efforts to quarter colored slaves on Old Point in comfortable wooden barracks outside of the fortress.

MASSACHUSETTS, Sept. 11. Another Spanish attempt to cut the lives of our soldiers was made a day or two since, on the North Missouri railroad. The timbers of the bridge, just this side of Sturges, were partially burned, in expectation that a train with troops would be precipitated into the creek below; but the design of the villains being known, the train stopped here and the troops are now encamped at this place, where they will remain until the bridge is repaired.

A gentleman from Georgetown, Putis county, reports that Gen. Price's army was encamped Saturday night last, on the Warrensburg road, near Clinton, destined, it was thought, for Lexington.

Another messenger from Sedalia brings information that Dr. Jenkinson, the Kansas jay-bawker, with a small force from that state, had fallen upon a party of 500 rebels under the notorious Dr. Staples, and completely routed them and killed their leader. If this be true, the difficult part of the campaign in Missouri and adjoining counties, has been accomplished. This man Staples, and Capt. Magoffin captured some days since, have been the principal instigators of secessionism in those counties. The same messenger states that Col. Marshall, of the Illinois cavalry, had surrounded six hundred rebels under Capt. Shelby, a short distance below Lexington, and taken the whole force prisoners. Shelby had two cannon.

This latter report needs confirmation, but it has been known for several days that Shelby's band had taken position at the place indicated, after abandoning the siege of Lexington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. In future single rate postage on prepaid letters, posted in the United States and addressed to Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, Schleswig, Oldenburg, Saxe-Coburg, Brunswick, Lubeck, Hamburg or Bremen, and forwarded in Prussia's closed mail, it will be reduced to 28 cents. All unpaid letters to whatever port in Germany may be addressed, and all prepaid letters addressed to any other German state than those above mentioned, will continue to be charged at the existing rate of 30 cents.

This morning's firing has been resumed in the direction of the Chain Bridge. The occasion of it is not yet known.

Gen. McClellan's dispatch to the secretary of war is very brief. He merely says that Gen. Smith made a reconnaissance with 2,000 men to Lewinsville; remained there several hours, and completed their examination of the ground. When the work was completed and the command started back, the enemy opened fire with shell, by which two men were killed and three wounded. Griffin's battery, he says, silenced that of the enemy, and our men came back in perfect order and excellent spirits. The men behaved most admirably under fire. He concluded by remarking, "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12. The 12th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Baltimore, is being celebrated here to-day by loyal citizens. General Dix issued orders for firing salutes and dress parades at various camps. The New York 5th regiment of Zouaves have a grand parade from their fortified camp on Federal Hill, passing through the city and around different monuments. The members of the old defenders made their usual parade with their old flag, which they have not deserted yet.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12. One hundred and ninety-five towns, casting two-thirds of the aggregate vote of the state, give Washburne, rep., 39,665; J. A. Johnson, Union dem., 16,783; Dana, peace dem., 12,140. Majority for Washburne 12,347, against 12,972 in same district last year.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Sept. 12. Flour receipts 12,535 bbls., market steady for shipping grades, sales 8,000 bbls., 4,043.35 extra state; 4,704.75 extra state; 4,404.45 super western; 4,354.85 common to medium extra western; 5,054.50 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour quiet, sales 4,0























The Daily Gazette.  
City of Janesville.  
Thursday Evening, Sept. 12, 1861.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forer float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

**Republican State Convention.**  
A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committee issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

**HORACE RUBLEE,**  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Madison, August 12, 1861.

**Second Assembly District Convention.**  
The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock county, to wit: the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Milton and Lima, are requested to send their usual number of delegates, to meet in convention at the house of Joseph Goodrich, in Milton on the 23rd day of September inst. at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending two delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capital, in Madison, on the 20th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee.  
Dated September 12th, 1861.

**The Skirmish at Washington.**  
The skirmish which took place yesterday, near the Chain Bridge, above Georgetown, between a force under Col. Smith of the New York Highlanders and a large number of the enemy, appears to have been successful to our arms. Col. Smith had 1,760 men, detached from several regiments of Gen. King's brigade, among whom were companies from the fifth and sixth regiments of this State. They made a reconnaissance in force to Lewinsville, six or seven miles from the Chain Bridge, and on their return were fired upon by a rebel battery, which was promptly silenced, and attacked by a force of cavalry and infantry, who were dispersed.

Our loss was two killed and three wounded. Gen. McClellan was well satisfied with the behavior of the men under fire, and in connection with his commendation of their bravery and coolness, confidently predicts that we "shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

The telegraph reports firing near the Chain Bridge, this morning, which is probably the continuation of yesterday's skirmishing. If there had been any great battle to-day, we should have had reports of it.

**The Letter of the Emperor of Russia.**  
The friendly letter of the Emperor of Russia to our government, unequivocally sympathizing with the supporters of the Union, is in plain contrast with the acts of England and France. The Emperor is our friend, there can be no doubt of that, and if it should become necessary to resist the officious meddling of other powers in our quarrel, we are quite sure that our "natural ally" would not hesitate to give this country material aid. While the sentiments of the Emperor's communication are of the most friendly nature, we think he or his advisers misjudge when they counsel a "settlement" on the basis of any compromise. The confederates mean nothing less than the destruction of the Union, and the only question with us is, will we permit this to be done? In such a case as this there can be no settlement, no more than there could be between the Emperor of Russia and his nobles, if they should demand that he should cease to exercise his authority over them. There is here no alternative but absolute submission to the demands of Jeff. Davis. When we do that we are conquered, and when that occurs we hope there will be nothing left of which a nation can be formed.

**THE TRUE SENTIMENT.**—The Providence Journal says:  
There is no danger that, in adopting all the measures necessary for the public safety, the government will go beyond the popular wish. The Constitution and the Union are assailed, and the means to preserve them are to be limited only by the power of the Government. If it should fail to put forth any and every effort in such a crisis, the men to whom it has been entrusted would prove faithless to their high commission, and fall short of the just expectations of the people.

**A CURT IDEA FOR A CONTRABAND.**—One of the Pike county boys, over at Louisiana, found an old dackey in the woods who had heard that secession property was to be confiscated, and therefore commenced by executing the order on himself. He surrendered to the invaders, and gave a history, and himself concluding by saying: "Gorry, massa! I'll back your boots, brush your clothes, bring your water—do anything you want me, if you'll only confiscate de ole Union!" We didn't hear whether Pike county acted on the suggestion or not.—*Illinois State Journal.*

**ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.**—Se De Kay writes to the Louisville Courier from Manassas, on the 28th ult.:  
"Troops are still arriving, and the whistling engines are rushing through the pine forests, freighted with human beings, and their arms bristling in the sun light make a picture novel in the extreme. The preparations for a forward movement are rapid, progressing, but the exact destination of our army is still a mystery, and will remain so until we have marched from the place."

**The No-Party Convention.**  
The proceedings of the Union convention held at Madison on the 10th inst., as reported in the Madison Journal, are quite lengthy. We make room for the following extracts:  
Mr. J. C. Gregory called the convention to order at 3 o'clock, and read the call of that convention. Mr. G. said that he had but one excuse for this call. In traveling through the State he became convinced there should be some such movement as this. The reason that the call was not circulated more outside the city of Madison was that there was not time for a more general circulation. In answer to these insinuations, made by the press, that this was a Dane county movement, he would say that he did not know of a man in the county who was seeking a place on the staff ticket.

On motion, John P. McGregor, Esq., of Milwaukee, was called to the chair.

He made a speech in which he alluded to the recent order of the president to deliver up a fugitive slave in Kansas to his owner. In this state it had been resolved to resist the fugitive act. He, the speaker, did not like to bring up these things, but Mr. Booth with spirit—then for heaven's sake keep them out of the way. [Sensation.]

**Voice—Dry up!**  
Mr. McGregor—I am very happy to see Mr. Booth.

Mr. Booth—I don't know why I should dry up more than anybody else.

Mr. McGregor continued a little longer on the point without paying further attention to Booth.

Mr. M. H. Orton said that in order to test the sense of the meeting, he would move—

Mr. McGregor—Let me interrupt the gentleman. Perhaps it would be well to have a secretary before we go further.

Mr. Orton—Oh, it's no matter about a secretary. There are reporters enough here to report all that is done and much more. [Laughter.]

Mr. S. D. Carpenter nominated P. H. M. Groesbeck, of Mauston, for secretary, which was agreed to.

Mr. Orton introduced a spread eagle resolution about "looking with a single eye and an undivided soul at the vast and paramount interests of our common country." Mr. S. D. Carpenter moved a committee of five to prepare an address to the people and report resolutions, and that Mr. Orton's resolution be referred to it.

Mr. C. wished to say a word. It was known that he published a democratic paper here. He signed this call, and there was some disagreement between him and his partner, who did not sign it.

The speaker then went on at some length declaring that if the right kind of a ticket was adopted, and the right sort of a platform, he would support the Union ticket. He concluded by saying that if this Union movement started off with a fair prospect of doing good, he would cease to care what became of any party. He had no pets to get on the ticket, he wanted the Union move to succeed; he had been "perfectly disgusted with the whole machinery of political gambols for the last eight or ten years." He renewed his motion, in the form of a resolution.

Mr. Orton waited his resolution acted on. He thought this was not the time for gentlemen to show off their eloquence. Let us first decide.

Here the chairman said Mr. Carpenter, who had not sat down, had the floor.

Mr. Carpenter offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to the electors of the State, and call a Union State Convention, to be held in the city of Madison, to nominate state officers to be supported at the next election, and that they report to this meeting at 7 o'clock this evening.

[Here proceedings were suspended, while the Fox Lake Band which accompanied the Fox Lake Guards to Camp Randall, came in and played "Hail Columbia."]

Mr. Elmore insisted that Mr. Orton's resolution was first in order.

After some discussion, James Kneeland moved to postpone the consideration of Mr. Orton's resolution temporarily, until a committee was appointed on resolutions.

Mr. Orton protested that this meeting was a primary meeting. There were not perhaps three towns in the State represented here. It is the business of a state convention to adopt resolutions on an address.

The chairman then read a letter in favor of a union of parties from John H. Rountree, of Milwaukee, Grant county.

Mr. Elmore urged the adoption of Mr. Orton's resolution. He was not willing that a committee of politicians should take that resolution and smother it. If this meeting is sincere, it will adopt the resolution. He didn't care a continental damn, if you please, for any party. It did not require a quarter of a minute's thought to decide on it.

Mr. Gregory did not believe there was a gentleman present but endorsed the resolution. It was merely a matter of punctilio.

While Mr. G. was speaking, Jim Kneeland, on the other side of the house, sharply remonstrated with him for opposing his motion to postpone. A little altercation ensued which "closed up" by calling Kneeland, in his peculiarly energetic style, "a—d—n, a miserable, cowardly jackass!"

Mr. Booth attempted to speak. [Irrepressible confusion and stamping.]

The chair endeavored to restore order.

Mr. Booth again attempted to speak. Uproarious noise again.

Mr. S. D. Carpenter protested against hearing a man here who had defied the laws. [Applause.]

[Mr. Gregory made some remark not heard by the reporter.]

Mr. D. K. Tenney opposes Mr. Booth's speaking.

Mr. M. H. Orton said he was sorry to see any attempt to abridge the freedom of speech here. If Mr. Booth sympathizes with this movement, let him be heard.

Mr. D. K. Tenney moved that Mr. Booth be requested to withdraw.

Mr. Wm. Welch denounced the disorderly proceedings, and wanted Mr. Booth heard.

S. D. Carpenter called for the previous question on Tenney's motion to ask Booth to leave.

Mr. Booth who all this time, through a storm of hisses and stampings, had preserved the utmost serenity of countenance, said with entire self-possession and a blandness of accent that was absolutely saccharine, that all he wished to suggest was that while the purpose of the resolution was all right, the language needed pruning, and to be made plainer.

Mr. Welch thought the resolution represented this great country as more nearly tipped over than it was in fact. He believed the Republic never was so strong since the day of Washington as to-day.

Mr. John Catlin deprecated the exhibition of feeling here, and called on all to remember the great cause for the promotion of which this meeting was held.

Mr. Nichols of Green made a patriotic and fraternal speech, to let by games be forgotten, and called on all to devote themselves to the great object before them. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had not been to a political meeting for the last eight or ten years.

Mr. Wm. Jarvis made a similar speech, and also wished "to let by games be forgotten."

Mr. J. C. Hopkins thought the resolution too florid in style, and that such a specimen of school-boy rhetoric, such a display of such extravagance in expression, if adopted, would make the convention ridiculous. He wanted a resolution expressive of the sentiments of the convention in plain, sensible language.

Mr. Orton proposed to refer his resolution to Mr. Hopkins, who was a good rhetorician, as every body knew who had read his edition of "the code" and whose style was universally admired, etc., etc. [This was evidently intended to be sarcastic.]

The resolution was then amended by striking out all after the word "Resolved that" down to "it becomes the duty" &c., when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Carpenter renewed his resolution for a committee to prepare an address, &c., so amended as to provide for a committee of nine, which was adopted.

The chair appointed Messrs. Carpenter, Catlin, H. W. Tenney, Gregory, Groesbeck, Barnes, J. C. Hopkins, Nicholas, and J. H. Palmer. [Democrats in italics.]

A motion was made to adjourn to seven o'clock.

Mr. Carpenter suggested that the committee on resolutions meet at the Patriot office.

Objection was raised and it was settled to meet somewhere in the Capitol.

The motion to adjourn prevailed.

7 o'clock p. m.

Mr. S. D. Carpenter, from the committee to prepare an address, made a report.

Mr. John Y. Smith offered a series of resolutions in favor of a vigorous prosecution of this war, and approving of Fremont's proclamation.

S. D. Carpenter opposed the resolutions. He was in favor of endorsing every necessary measure of the administration, but did not want to log in too many things.

Mr. Booth arose to speak. [Stamping and other noise demonstrations.]

Mr. Carpenter—I rise to a point of order. I object to any man's speaking here who is not a loyal man. I object to this man, who has defied the laws.

[Sensation, and a cry of "sit down, Pump!"]

Mr. Booth began to speak.

Hisses from all parts of the house.

Mr. Booth—Gentlemen—I shall be heard here. You cannot put me down.

Mr. B. then read one of his editorials from the Daily Life in favor of the Union call, after which he offered a substitute for the last resolution of Mr. Smith's series, in favor of uniting without regard to parties, and supported it in a brief speech.

Mr. Elmore opposed any conference with political parties. "We don't want any address from political parties."

Pump Carpenter—"Sound!"

Mr. Elmore continued, briefly denouncing political parties, and going strongly against having any parties hereafter.

Mr. Elmore thought Mr. Smith offered those resolutions as a joke. He did not expect us to adopt them.

Mr. Smith was surprised to hear men talking about getting along with only one party, and at the same time ignoring two existing parties.

Mr. Booth—We propose to organize a party for the government and the people. [Sensation.]

Mr. Gregory believed Mr. Smith was in earnest, and had a purpose in his resolutions, and that purpose was to defeat this movement. He continued in advocacy of a Union, anti-political party, and charged Mr. Smith with having individual objects to attain.

Mr. Booth spoke again briefly, against the resolutions of Mr. Smith, when they were rejected.

Mr. Booth (amid some hisses) suggested that if we nominated the day before the republicans they would be the tail to our kite. If only nine days was allowed to call a state convention, we might as well nominate here to-night.

Mr. B. F. Hopkins' amendment prevailed.

The address of the committee, as amended, was then adopted by a vote of five ayes.

No vote in the negative.

Mr. Barnes moved to take up and adopt all but the last of the series of resolutions offered by Mr. Smith.

Mr. S. D. Carpenter wished to amend so as to endorse "all the necessary acts of the administration in putting down this rebellion." He did not think it fair to attempt to catch democrats in a trap here.

Mr. Barnes had no objection.

Mr. Braley moved to adjourn.

Mr. Barnes asked him to withdraw the motion, which he did.

Mr. Braley objected to the resolution.

Mr. Gregory objected. He did not think it right to attempt to commit men to specific acts of the administration. He would acquiesce in the course of the administration, and would not criticize its acts. He hoped these resolutions would not be pressed.

Mr. Reynolds thought that if this convention would not endorse the administration in its war policy, the people would hesitate about having anything to do with this movement.

Mr. M. H. Orton considered it enough to declare ourselves loyal and patriotic men. That implied that we endorsed the administration.

Mr. Carpenter still objected.

Mr. Pinney moved to adjourn.

Mr. J. C. Hopkins suggested that no measures had been taken to publish the proceedings.

The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Smith's first resolution was adopted.

Mr. Gregory hoped the second resolution would not pass. It is unwise to crowd us on points on which we disagree.

Mr. Pinney moved that the papers of the State be requested to publish the proceedings with the address, which prevailed.

Adjourned.

**BOLD WORDS FROM A DEMOCRATIC PAPER.**—The Cleveland Plaindealer, a democratic paper, whose patriotism is not of the sham kind, says in its issue of the 3rd instant: "We demand, as one of the people, that there be no more sickly hesitation or dallying. When the salvation of our country demands it, we will bear patiently with a strong government. For the salvation of our country, we can pardon even a temporary trespass on our rights. We hope Gen. ROSENCRANZ will see the card FREMONT has played and follow suit in Kansas. Let the sword serve us not at any means necessary for our success in putting down treason. There is little danger of any permanency in the abridgment of freedom, strong anti-despotic are all our feelings. For the good of all, we are willing to see all the power used that can be available for the complete subjugation of this brutal, un-called-for and unnatural rebellion."

Yesterday the longest train of cars ever seen in this city, and probably the longest ever seen in the world, passed over the Central Railroad from the east. It was one mile and a quarter and thirty rods in length, and was drawn by five locomotives. Of course but few of the cars were loaded. They were bound for Buffalo, to be there loaded with western produce.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

During the last month private Mores received, at the Andover barracks, in Christ Church, London, forty-nine strokes of the cat, for desertion from his regiment, taking the last forty-four in a state of utter insensibility.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**  
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

**Last Night's Report.**  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.  
Orders have been received to move Marshall Kane to Fort Lafayette.

PORT MONROE, Sept. 11.  
The appointment of Gen. Reynolds to the chief command at Hatteras Light, gives entire satisfaction at Old Point.

Vigorous measures are being taken for fitting out an expedition from Old Point to southern ports under Gen. Wool's command. The army here is attaining a good degree of discipline, and the troops are impatient to meet the enemy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.  
Three race horses, four buggies, &c., were seized in Philadelphia yesterday owned by rebels.

John W. Anderson, the traitor from Providence, was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The Post's dispatch says that Howard, nominee for governor of Maryland, is official reporter of the supreme court, and is a rank secessionist. It is expected that the Maryland legislature will pass an ordinance of secession next week.

Gen. Butler is said to be making arrangements for another expedition.

A cavalry regiment is offered from Iowa, each member volunteering to find his own horses and equipments.

OSWEGO, Sept. 11.  
Prince Napoleon, accompanied by his wife, passed through Oswego last night, on his way down the lake to the Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.  
Capt. Newman of the brig Ocean Bird, at Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 12, says that the pirate Sumter captured four merchant ships fully laden, previous to the 8th ult., which had quitted Trinidad for northern straits.

The above is from this evening's Express. It is doubtful, as advices from Trinidad published yesterday, reported that the pirate was at Trinidad on the 20th ult. No mention being made of such important captures. The commander's dispatch states that a rebel admiral, that the rebel force within a radius of twenty miles of Manassas is 17,000.

Beauregard is reported to be concentrating his force between Fairfax Court House and Leesburg.

Capt. Dore of the Pocahontas has been arrested for visiting on the Virginia shore.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 11.  
Col. Jas. W. Wall of this city was arrested this P. M. by the United States Marshall and taken towards N. Y. The arrest of Col. Wall has produced an intense feeling of excitement among the people as he has been a leading man among them for many years.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Sept. 11.  
The gun boat Keokauke was launched at the Navy Yard to-day, and has been placed on the floating dry dock to be equipped.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11.  
Additional to Republican Convention.  
A resolution was offered to unite with the People's Union Convention, and both unite on a combination, but was laid on the table to take regular course of business.

Additional to People's Union Convention.  
Resolutions of the strongest Union character were presented, calling all officers of peace, treason, until the rebels had laid down their arms.

Nominations were not yet made. It is thought that they will unite with the Republican Convention in the choice of candidates.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.  
Another fiendish secession act has been perpetrated on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

A bridge near Shelbyville was partly sawed in two.

When the train bound east reached it the locomotive and tender passed over, when the timbers gave way, and a passenger car was precipitated to the bottom.

Bela M. Hughes, a distinguished lawyer of St. Joseph, and president of the Poly Express Company, was killed, and several others badly wounded.

Martin Green escaped from Gen. Pope's troops, and crossed the North Missouri road at Renick, with 2,000 men, to join Owens, Harris, and others, who have 1,100 men in a neighboring county.

A company of Union men arrived at Rolla on Sunday from Gasconade county, bringing eight prisoners.

They report having two skirmishes, in which they killed eight or ten armed rebels, and wounded several more.

None of the Union men were hurt.

Another company, reaching Rolla from Steelville, brought in thirty-two muskets, found in the woods near that place.

An expedition, composed of two thousand men, has left Rolla for Bennett's Mills, where a Union company has been surrounded by secession cavalry.

It is thought that the rebels will be captured, and the Union men relieved.

There is no evidence against Mrs. Maddock, arrested yesterday.

The negro alone is thought guilty of poisoning the soldiers.

The regular troops engaged in the battle of Springfield will arrive on a special train from Rolla to-morrow.

Gen. Fremont has issued an order to give them a grand military reception.

(Special despatch to Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.  
A body of 1,750 men detachments from the 19th Indiana, 5th and 6th Wisconsin, 24 and 3d Vermont, 6th Maine, 79th New York, and John Chocomaire's Chasseurs, being several of the regiments which form the advance corps of our lines on the right wing beyond Chain Bridge, with a cavalry and a section of artillery, made a reconnaissance in force beyond Lewinsville, this morning. On their return they were fired upon from the woods by four pieces of artillery, supported by cavalry and infantry. Two pieces responded, and the reconnoitering force being reinforced held its own and drove the enemy back, and held the position.

Several were lamed and wounded, two of them were Indians men. The Indiana regiment behaved splendidly. The objects of the reconnoitering party were completely accomplished.

Subsequently Chain Bridge was crossed by Gen. McCall's Pennsylvania regiments and cavalry.

There is great excitement in town, and the wildest rumors prevail. One story is that the reconnoitering party made a stand against nine hundred cavalry, sent for reinforcements and took them prisoners.

Cannonading was heard for nearly an hour and the community were further distracted by the salute at the Navy Yard to Governor Curtin.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Sept. 11.  
The Conestoga went down the Mississippi this morning, but Jeff Thompson's field battery had enough of her shells yesterday, for a signal gun was fired on her approach, and all left the shore for a safer position. After watching the movements of the Conestoga for some time, the Conestoga returned. At Norfolk she picked up a man who had been managed into the rebel service in June, for desertion from his regiment, taking the last forty-four in a state of utter insensibility.

**To-Day's Report.**  
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]  
MORNING DESPATCHES.  
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.  
Mrs. Wellon and a color woman named Hannah Courtenay, were arrested yesterday for selling poisoned pies to soldiers at Camp Benton.

With the view of promoting the health and comfort of the troops in and near St. Louis, Gen. Fremont has appointed as a sanitary committee five gentlemen, who shall serve voluntarily and be removable at the pleasure of the general.

The general object of this commission shall be to carry out such sanitary regulations and reforms as the condition of the soldiers demand. It shall have authority under the direction of medical directors to select, fit up, and furnish suitable buildings for army and brigade hospitals, at such places and in such manner as circumstances require; attend to the selection of women as nurses, under the authority of Miss Dix, to cooperate with others in various hospitals, providing male nurses, consult with commanding and regimental officers with regard to the sanitary and general condition of the troops, and aid them in the preparation of proper means for the preservation of health, and prevent sickness, by wholesome, well cooked food, such additional means of increasing the comfort and promoting the moral and social welfare of the men in camp and hospitals, as may be needed and cannot be furnished by the government.

The regulations of the committee are not intended to interfere with the medical staff or other officers of the army, but to cooperate with them and aid them in the discharge of their present arduous duties.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11.  
A delegation from a German republican convention held yesterday, was introduced, and their chairman submitted the resolutions adopted by that body. The resolutions speak of Germans holding separate conventions as the only means of obtaining the expression of their sentiments of the aid of man population to the cause of liberty.

The German republicans the party of liberty would never have been successful. Look at the disaster at Bull Run—who was it that kept together and protected in their retreat our flying army? Had they not heard that this passed a long night in suspense on the damp sand at Hatteras Point? Was it not Weber with his gallant forces? Look, too, at the muster rolls throughout the country, and you will find registered whole regiments and brigades of German citizens.

Are we not ever ready to sacrifice all we hold dear—our little property and our duties, to save the honor of our adopted fatherland? (Loud applause.) The resolutions refer to the prejudice against them, and the warfare we are waging against them, and only in times of war and death, but also in peace. Let us share your honors, rights and privileges.

Thanking the gentlemen for the manner in which it had been presented and inviting them to seats on the floor, the ticket of the people's union convention was then read and received with mingled applause and hisses.

A motion was made to ratify the people's convention, with the exception of canal commissioners.

An amendment substituting the name of Andrew Wilman for treasurer was lost, 83 to 14. He was put up to make peace with the German element.

A motion to endorse the ticket, as amended by the substitution of Bruce for Talmadge, was then carried, only five votes being given in the negative.

The convention then rose and cheered loudly for the ticket. An address and resolutions were then adopted. One of the resolutions says that national peace purchased by national dishonor is worse than war.

The following is the ticket agreed upon by the people's union convention, which is the same as adopted by the republican convention, except Talmadge, canal commissioner. For Attorney General, Daniel Dickinson; Secretary, Lucius Robinson; Bellfield; Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; Treasurer, Wm. B. Lewis; Canal Commissioner, long term, F. A. Alberger; short term, Frederick A. Talmadge, of N. Y.; State Prison Inspector, Abram B. Tappan; State Engineer and Surveyor, Wm. B. Taylor; Judge of Appeals, Wm. B. Wright.

Both conventions adjourned sine die.

PLEASANT HILL, Sept. 11.  
Firing was heard on Sunday in the direction of Conrad's Ferry. Our pickets discovered the rebel cavalry encamped about a mile from the river, and Capt. Tompkins, of the Rhode Island battery, threw about 20 shells in the vicinity of the enemy about.

Every preparation has been made to give the rebels a warm reception should they make the attempt to cross between Great Falls and Point of Rocks with the view of marching on Baltimore simultaneously with their threatened attack on Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.  
One hundred and ninety-five towns, casting two-thirds of the aggregate vote of the State, give Washington, Rep., 39,605; Jameson, Union dem., 1,578; Dana, peace dem., 12,140. Majority for Washington 2,347, against 12,972 in same district last year.

**The New York, Sept. 12.**  
Flour receipts 12,875 bbls., market quite firm for shipping grades, sales 8,000 bbls., 4.00a.35 super state; 4.00a.75 extra state; 4.00a.45 super western; 4.00a.85 common to medium extra western; 3.50a.3.10 shipping brands extra R. H. O. C. 3.10 flour quiet, sales 4,000 bbls., 1.00a.45 super; 4.00a.60 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2.30a.3.75. Receipts of wheat 201,917 bushels, market a shade firmer with good export demand, sales 18,000 bushels, 1.09 flat Milwaukee club; 1.09 red state; 1.55a.18 winter red western; 1.23a.24 white western; 1.09 very choice Chicago spring.

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Mrs. Fremont—"our Jessie"—has gone to Washington, probably on official business for her husband in connection with the war department.

port shows an increase of ten thousand since Saturday, and may be true. Of these, twenty-seven hundred are at Belmont, Mo., under Jeff Thompson. Polk's army is well armed and equipped in all respects, has seven siege guns, two heavy field guns, and seven field batteries. The army are fortifying Columbus strongly.

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pickets retreated beyond Lewinsville, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge. Our troops having accomplished their errand connected with the reconnaissance of the country, commenced to retrace their steps, when a large force of rebels, consisting of two regiments of infantry, Col. Stewart's regiment of Virginia cavalry and a battery of four pieces were seen approaching. The rebel battery opened with shell, which was replied to from our battery. Several rounds were fired when our troops ceased firing for twenty minutes to give the rebels an opportunity of meeting them on an open field. The rebels being in the woods, our forces on resuming the action began with a 32 pounder, a shell from which soon silenced the rebel battery. They were soon sent flying, a large number reeling from their saddles. There are forty-eight killed belonging to the 19th Indiana. Lieut. Hancock is supposed to be killed. There seven killed and four wounded of the 3d Vermont.

**AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.  
Capt. Alkinson, of the 10th Maine, from Caracas, reports that the Venezuelan army, which he had received advices from Caracas, Venezuela, of Aug. 23, and that the privateer Sumter had gone ashore on the island of Trinidad, about the 20th, and was a total wreck. Doubtful.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 11.  
In view of the increasing importance of Fortress Monroe as a basis of offensive operations against the confederates, there is to be a large increase in military and naval forces. There was heavy firing this morning on Sewall's Point, the confederates were trying the range of their guns. A deserter states that the confederate force there numbers about 20,000 men. Quartermaster Talmadge is making efforts to quarter contraband slaves on Old Point in comfortable wooden barracks outside of the fortress.

MEXICO, Oct. 9.  
Another fiendish attempt to destroy the lives of our soldiers was made on the 2nd inst. on the North Missouri railroad. The soldiers, were partially burned, in expectation that a train with troops would be precipitated into the creek below; but the design of the villains being known, the train stopped here and the troops are now encamped at this place, where they will remain until the bridge is repaired.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 11.  
A gentleman from Georgetown, Pettis county, reports that Gen. Price's army was encamped Saturday night last, on the Warrensburg road, near Clinton, destined, it was thought, for Lexington.

Another messenger from Sedalia brings information that Dr. Jennings, the Kansas jay-bawker, with a small force from that state, had fallen upon a party of 500 rebels under the notorious Dr. Staples, and completely routed them and killed their leader. If this be true, the most difficult part of restoring peace in Pettis and adjoining counties, has been accomplished. This man Staples, and Capt. Magdon captured some days since, have been the principal instigators of secessionism in those counties. The same messenger states that Col. Marshall, of the Illinois cavalry, had surrounded six hundred rebels under Capt. Shelby, a short distance below Lexington, and taken the whole force prisoners. Shelby had two cannon.

This latter report needs confirmation, but it has been known for several days that the Shelby's band had taken position at the place indicated, after abandoning the siege of Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 12.  
In future single rate postage on prepaid letters, posted in the United States and addressed to Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Mecklenburg, Stralitz, Oldenburg, Saxemburg, Brunswick, Lubec, Hamburg or Bremen, and forwarded in Prussian closed mail, it will be reduced to 28 cents. All unpaid letters to whatever part in Germany they may be addressed, and all prepaid letters addressed to any other German state than those above mentioned, will continue to be charged at the existing rate of 30 cents.

This morning's firing has been resumed in the direction of the Chain Bridge. The occasion of it is not yet known.

Gen. McClellan's dispatch to the Secretary of War is very brief. He merely says that Gen. Smith made a reconnaissance with 2,000 men to Lewinsville; remained several hours, and completed their examination of the ground. When the work was completed and the command started back, the enemy opened fire with shell, by which two men were killed and three wounded. Griffin's battery, he says, silenced that of the enemy, and our men came back in perfect order and excellent spirits. The men behaved most admirably under fire. He concluded by remarking: "We shall have no more Bull Run affairs."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.  
The 12th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Baltimore, is being celebrated here to-day by loyal citizens. General Dix issued orders for firing salutes and dress parades at various camps. The New York 5th regiment of Zouaves have a grand parade from their fortified camp on Federal Hill, passing through the city and around different monuments. The association of the old defenders made their usual parade with their old flag, which they have not deserted yet.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.  
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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	12:00 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
Way,	12:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Outlook and way,	3:25 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Milwaukee, through,	8:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:10 A.M.
Way,	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien,	3:25 P.M.	10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Norway,	10:30 P.M.	5:30 A.M.	6:00 P.M.
Belleville,	4:00 P.M.	9:10 A.M.	9:40 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvestre, departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.			
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Friday at 4 A.M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

### WAR MEETINGS.

A meeting in aid of the movement to form the new regiment will be held: At Edgerton, on TUESDAY, September 17th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Child's Station, in Lima, on FRIDAY EVENING.

At Johnstown, on THURSDAY EVENING, at the Congregational Church.

Good speakers will be present at the above meetings.

### DEATH OF A STRANGER.

A man whose name was unknown, put up at the Rock County House, a hotel in this city, on Sunday, and after eating a light supper, went to bed. Not getting up in the morning, the porter went to call him, but finding him sleeping soundly, did not disturb him. At dinner time he went to call him again, and found him dead. A jury was summoned by Police Justice Constock, who returned a verdict that he died from causes unknown. He appeared to be somewhat stupefied before he retired at night, either from sickness or liquor. His dress consisted of a coarse linen coat, black glazed cap, black pants, red flannel shirt, black vest trimmed with wide velvet stripes, and laced shoes called English ties. He was about 5 feet 8 inches high, hair a little grey, about 45 years of age, and had the appearance of being a foreigner. He came from the north, and had a railroad check for Clinton Junction. His name and place of residence was not ascertained, and he was buried in the cemetery under the direction of the county authorities. His death was supposed to have been caused by congestion of the brain.

### JANESVILLE CITY ZOUAVES.

This company will meet at its armory on Friday evening, at 7:30, in full uniform, for dress drill. By Order.

Address at the Fair.—The Hon. J. R. Doolittle will deliver the address at the People's Fair of Rock county, on Thursday, the 19th inst., on the fair grounds.

People's Fair of Rock County.—The books of the secretary will be open to receive entries, on Monday, the 16th inst., at Benton's store, one door west of the Farmers' Mill, and on Tuesday, the 17th, on the fair ground.

G. S. STRASBERGER, Secretary.

### We are requested to state that the funeral services of Mrs. Colwell will be tomorrow at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, at the late residence of the deceased.

### A Thrilling Incident.

The following are the particulars of the escape of a slave by swimming across the Ohio river at the falls, and his subsequent return to slavery by Col. Roseau, who is in command of Camp Joe Holt, in Indiana, nearly opposite Louisville:

This morning, as some of Capt. Stone's men were bathing in the river, they saw a negro, spent and almost drowned, struggling toward them across the rapids. They saved him from a watery grave, and brought him ashore, naked as he was, to headquarters. Here some clothes and some bread and meat, the first which he had taken for more than a week, were given him, and then he was ordered to give an account of himself. The fugitive's name is Gorce. He is the slave, and was the body-servant of Lieut. Col. Bob Johnson of the rebel Camp Boone. Gorce ran away for being beaten without offence, and after adventures enough to make an "Uncle Tom's Cabin," arrived at daylight this morning on the friendly bank of the Ohio. But he was not yet safe. So, pulling off his clothes and wrapping them around his head, he plunged into the river, and struck out boldly for the other shore, distant almost a mile. The swift current swept him down among the rocks and breakers; his heavy turban entangled, and threatened to sink him; he was bruised and cut terribly by the jagged granite of the falls. He struggled manfully; but his hands were fast in his turban; he was earthy all; but finding he must choose between death and nakedness, he concluded to take the latter, and so set his wardrobe adrift. He continued to flounder on toward freedom's bank, now sucked under by the powerful eddies, now swept forward with rapidity by the current, or dashed against the rocks. He must have perished if Stone's men had not drawn him to the river. His surprise and distress at finding himself in camp may be imagined. He supposed he would instantly be returned "away down in Dixie land," for his master had told him that Lincoln's soldiers caught runaway niggers and sold them down south again. Poor Gorce, I pity him. As I write he is crying as though his heart would break, and he refuses to be comforted. Gorce is an intelligent lad. He can read and spell and write as well as any boy of his age in the land, and if he had a white skin, he might make a respectable man. Amid his sobs, he implores that he may not be sent back to the brutal Johnson. He says he does not care what becomes of him, so that he is not returned to him. But he will be returned. As I write, a sergeant and squad have him in their midst, and are marching him back to slavery. So much for the influence of political granities. God send Kentucky speedily deliverance from them.

### DEATH FROM FALSE NEWS FROM THE WAR.

The wife of Mr. Gray of Lynn, who was erroneously reported to have been killed in the battle of Manassas, died Wednesday. When the news of the battle was received, with the reported death of her husband, she was recovering from an illness, and being well, but the shock was too great for her, and from that time she has been rapidly failing.

### A supply of water being needed for Fort McHenry, Baltimore, was supplied by one outside source, an artesian well was commenced, which went on very successfully until it reached a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet, when the augur was stopped by a bed of oyster shells. The fort has now to depend upon the city mains, a rather precarious source of supply under the circumstances.

## Editorial Correspondence.

ONEIDA, Sept. 9, 1861.

The promise to write, rather than the belief that any body wants to hear from me, induces me to give the readers of the Gazette a short epistle. There is something so comforting and agreeable in the relief from the daily routine of office duties that I feel little inclination to trouble either the reader or myself with an extensive "editorial correspondence."

I am just now occupying the sanctum and the table of the "Sachem" editor, and looking about the office I see memories of other Wisconsin citizens than myself, as a handbill, conspicuously posted, announces that the "Hon. Butler G. Noble, Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin," will address a republican mass meeting at Peterboro, Saturday evening, Oct. 13th, 1860. Another bill says that "Hon. J. E. Vinton, of Wisconsin," will address the citizens of Oneida, at Devereaux Hall, Thursday, Oct. 18th, 1860. This portion of the old "Empire State" seems to have been a favorite field of labor for her western sons. You will recollect that the democracy of Rome, a near locality, were instructed and interested by our eloquent young friend, W. L. Mitchell, while Noble and Vinton were giving the law and the prophets to their republican brethren.

Oneida has many of the peculiar characteristics of our flourishing young western towns. It is a child of that wonderful "institution," the New York Central Railroad. Fifteen years ago, I am told, it had simply a name; now it has a population of 2,000, with every appearance of thrift and wealth as its general constitution. Many of its private residences excel our Janesville homes, and a female seminary, larger and more expensive than our high school building, is pleasantly located in the village. Within the distance of half a mile is the "Oneida Castle," renowned in the Indian history of the state, and three or four miles "out of town," is a "community" of 300 persons, founded upon the Fourier principle of association. This "community" have several hundred acres of land, under a state of cultivation superior to anything else I have yet seen. A grist mill and several mechanic shops are a part of this outwardly pleasant hermitage. Oneida and its vicinity have given Janesville some of its best citizens, and as an acquaintance of Sloan, Patten, Jackson, and others, I feel myself rapidly settling into a home feeling among her go-ahead citizens.

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## From the Fifth Regiment.

FORT ADVANCE, VA., Sept. 7, 1861.

DEAR GAZETTE:—On the night of the 3d inst., after I had helped Sergt. Mills do some company work, and had packed my knapsack, the long roll began to beat, and all hurried on our knapsacks, seized our arms, and soon were in line and on our way here. The boys all seemed impatient to be off, and some who were on guard and could not leave were as sad as though they had lost a friend. We marched in silent order to this place, and it is useless for me to try to tell you where we are or which way from the enemy, for I do not know.

We arrived here just at day-break, and formed in line of battle, then lay down on our arms and slept till sunrise, when we were ordered to fall back into a hollow, stack arms and rest. We staid there a couple of hours, then went to cutting away a grove on a hill, which was in the way of our cannon; and when we had done, Capt. Griffin, of the West Point battery, said he could fight all he knew how to. In the afternoon, we slept on our arms until near night, when the rations came, and we "fell in" and "take rations." Two or three of us made some coffee for the company, and as we had no coffee mill, we cooked it whole. We slept on our arms that night, and in line of battle; next morning it began to rain, but our rubbers again kept us dry. That day we went out to cut wood, and although it rained hard nearly all the forenoon, we cut all the forenoon, until sent for by the major. He said we did the best of any one out. We then went to work, and in a short time had good enough tents made, were snugly in under them, and had good fires blazing in front. We then went to work and got our supper, laid down and slept till morning like kings on beds of "feather down."

We are on the plantation of a strong secessionist, and is under arrest, having made some very strong threats about what he would do if we did not stop cutting down his fine groves and digging ditches in his fields. Three black rebel soldiers were taken by our pickets last night, and they seemed well pleased to be taken by us. They report the enemy as being in a very sickly condition, and very many of them have died.

While I write, I use my knapsack for a table, and have my gun by my side loaded and ready for use. Capt. Wheeler is near by, dealing out molasses to the boys.—Sergt. Hathaway is on the other side cooking and eating an ear of "succotash" corn. Sergt. Smith is eating a piece of bread and a sardine. Sergt. Cutts is eating a piece of toasted cheese. Sergt. Mills is making out the report of the morning, and all are feeling well and anxious for a fight.

We worked on the fort yesterday, and did some tall shoveling. We did nearly as much as some other companies of twice the number of men we had on the work.

Lieut. Mills is still in Washington, and Lieut. Clark, Sergt. Hearn and the squad they took are still at Chain Bridge.

We have a good place here, and a strong one, and we hope the rebels will give us a try here.

Capt. Strong got wounded yesterday by three secessionists. He was out alone, and they all pitched into him, but got the worst of the job at last, for he took out his revolver to give to them, as they supposed, he took aim at two of them, and fired; both fell, and he left as fast as he could. The third one he shot so that he fell onto the side of his horse; and thus went off.

We were cheered last night by the arrival of a large number of Gazette and a letter from J. M. Burgess, for which we are truly thankful.

We hope the loyal men in the loyal states will take care of the rebels there, and if they will not stop their noise, stop it for them.

I must close, as it is nearly time for me to fall in for work.

I remain yours truly,

J. M. KIMBALL.

OFORD VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. Bigney's company has seventy-six men at quarters at Orfordville. Mr. A. Randall, of Avon, joined yesterday with ten men from that town. An election was held yesterday by this company, which resulted as follows: T. O. Bigney, Captain; A. Randall, first lieutenant; and H. M. Barlis, second lieutenant. The non-committed officers are not yet elected. It is expected that the company will be speedily filled up from Spring Valley and Avon.

JANESVILLE FIRE ZOUAVES.

This company has been sworn into the service of the United States, has received its tents and camp equipment. The members have received their uniforms entire: some twenty-five more men are needed to fill the company to the required number. For the purpose of getting these men a Recruiting Office, for this company, will be found at the Clothing Store of B. Bornheim under the required number is obtained.

W. M. B. BRITTON, Captain.

Janesville, Sept. 5th, 1861.

## COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were larger today than yesterday, and prices, under a strong competition among buyers, were very firm. Sales of fully 4,000 bushels at 62 1/2c for milling spring and 55c for shipping, closing with good demand. Other stuff unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to extra milling spring 62 1/2c; fair to good dry shipping 60c; rejected 58c.

CORN—25c for 10c, shelled, and 18c for 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—dull at 14c for bushel.

BARLEY—dull at 20c for 60 lbs.

RYE—dull at 10c for 60 lbs.

POTATOES—dull at 10c for 60 lbs.

BUTTER—plenty at 10c for 60 lbs.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.

WOOL—ranges at 15c for common to choice fair clean clips.

HIDES—green, at 2c; dry, 5c, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6c; chickens, 5c; SHEEP—range from 30c to 50c.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF JANESVILLE

AND ROCK COUNTY.

### GREAT ANNUAL SALE

OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS and Caps,

MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.,

AT

McKey & Bro's.



